ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN FOUR DAYS' LATER FROM EUROPE.

SINGULAR RUPTURE IN FRANCE.

The President Repudiating his Mouthpieces

IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON. REVOLTING BARRATIVE OF LONDON LUTE. &c., &c., &q.

The American steamship Franklin, Captain J. A. Wotton, has arrived off this port, with the United States mails, after a run of twelve days and four hours from Cowes Roads.

The Franklin left Havre at 2 P. M., on the 8th inst , and laid to off Cowes till 4 P. M. of the 9th, to receive the English mails from London and Southampton. She brings 130 passengers, and a fair cargo of valuable French, Swiss, and continental merchandise.

We learn that the remains of the late David Gra ham Esq. have been brought home in the Franklin by his brother, who went to Europe with him.

Amongst the passengers are the Hon. Mrs. de Blaqueire, and Charles Huffnagle, (U. S. Consul at Calcutta,) bearer of despatches; also, Master Paul Julien, the youthful musical wonder. During the passage he gave a concert for the benefit of the widows and orphans of seamen. The following relates to the affair :-

lates to the affair:

STEAMER FRANKLIN, June 21, 1852

Draw Str:—Will you do me the favor to present for me the enclosed three hundred and sixty france (proceeds of Saturday evening's subscription) to the institution for the relief of the Widows and Orphans of Seamen, and much oblige your humble servant.

(Signed) PAUL JULIEN.

To Capt Jas. A. Wotton, steamer Franklin.

U. S. Mail Steamer Franklin.

U. S. Mail Steamer Franklin.

J. Monsieur Paul Julien—Dear Sir:—It affords me great pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this day, requesting me to present to the institution for the relief of the Widows and Orphans of Seamen, the sum of three hundred and sixty francs, the proceeds of a concert given by you on the evening of the 18th inst. for their benefit, on board the steamer Franklin, at sea. I shall take great pleasure in complying with your wishes, and hope that you will meet, in your professional tour, with that success which your eminent ability and benevolent feelings should cusure. Very truly yours.

JAS. A. WOTTON.

Commander Steamer Franklin.

The Canada, from Boston and Halifax, arrived out at Liverpool shortly after midnight of the 5th inst.,

at Liverpool shortly after midnight of the 5th inst. having made the run from Roston in ten days eight hours.

The United States mail steamer Washington, Capt. Fitch, (whose arrival at Cowes was reported by the last steamer), after landing the mails and passengers, proceeded to Bremen. Her passage was effected in 134 days.

The royal mail steamship Orinoco (one of the new class) had arrived at Southampton, after a passage from St. Thomas of 13 days and 22 hours, having averaged the whele distance at a speed of 101 miles an hour She had specie on freight to the amount of \$1,386,485, principally in silver, from the Gulf of Mexico and the South Pacific.

Of general news this arrival is remarkably bare.

The ensiness of the London money market continued. Three per cent consols were quoted 1005 to 1004; exchequer bills, 80 to 83 premium. Austrian scrip had improved in value on the London Exchange, and was quoted at I to I prent. Mexican bonds had fallen 2 per cent., in consequence of news brought by the Onnoco, that a fresh revolution had been attempted in the capital. Gold mining shares were very flat, and were expected to remain so until favorable news should be received relative to the success of some of the established Californian companies. It was rumored that Colonel Fremont was about to depart from England for California, and after settling the titles of his Mariposa property, to return again to Europe.

In the corn market at Mark Lane, on the 7th in stant, there was not much animation, but the previous week's prices were maintained. Foreign wheat experienced a steady demand. English flour was dull of sale, and American has slightly receded in value. Floating cargoes of foreign wheat were held firmly, and the cargoes of Indian corn fetched firm prices.

At Manchester, prices continued firm, but transactions were chiefly for the home demand. In Birmingham, the sales of iron were large, with an improvement in quotations, In the woollen districts the late revival of trade was maintained. Nottingham, there was much activity, both in the lace and hosiery trades, and the orders from the United States were extensive. The Irish linen market was less active.

The impulse towards emigration to Australia was elt in all parts of the kingdom, and the departures were very numerous, and would be much greater. were it not for the want of hands at home, and the facility of obtaining employment.

The Liverpool cotton market was rising. opened on the 7th with an animated demand both from the trade and on speculation. An advance of one-eighth of a penny was speedily established, and the sales amounted fon that day to 10,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters purchased 6,000

During a debate on the Maynooth question, in the House of Commens, on the 8th inst., Mr. Feargus O'Connor committed a violent assault on one of the honorable members, and was called to order by the Speaker. His conduct was so incoherent as to leave no doubt of his absolute madness.

The new political journal, El Diario E panol was published in Madrid on the 1st inst. It belongs to the moderado party, and its principal object is to defend the interests of Spaniards in Cuba.

The London Times, in giving news from Sierra Leone, to the 13th of May, confirms a statement previously published in the HERALD. It is as It is added that our friendly relations with the

Liberian government had been in some way dis-turbed, and that the British Consul at Monrovin has returned by the present packet.

The King of Naples has given permission to Mr.

Morris, Minister of the United States at the Neapo litan court, to have a large block of lava cut from the foot of Mount Vesuvius, to be employed as the foundation of a statue to be erected at Washington. His Majesty has also allowed him to open two tembs at Herculaneum, and to take away the con-tents for the National Museum of Washington These objects are to be conveyed to New York by the Independence frigate, of the United States, now at anchor in the Bay of Naples.

The Egyptian government has just concluded a new treaty with England for the transit of de-patches. From the 1st of July next the English spatches. From the let of July next the English Post Office will deliver to the Egyptian government at Alexandria the despatches from Great Britain and other countries for India, by which they will be carried to Suer at their risk and peril, instead of as before, by English agents. The despatches from Suez to Alexandria will be carried in the same manner.

In the House of Commons; on the 7th inst., the Militia bill was read a third time, and passed. In the House of Lords, Earl Gray expressed regret at the breaking off of the negotiations with the Canadian legislature with regard to the Halifax and Quelec utilway, and inquired whether it was intended to produce any further correspondence on the subject.

Earl of Dunny explained, that as the only The Earl of DERBy explained, that as the only olan to which the Canadian Legislature would agree was not considered one that would develope the resource of the country, and as no corresponding benefit would be derived by the British empire.

ing benefit would be derived by the British empire, musisters has declined to recommend the Imperial Parliament to guarantee so large a sum as £7,000,000 for its construction. All the correspondence which had passed on the subject would be produced.

In the House of Commons, Mr Esnan, called attention to the natcessed condition of the West India planters, owing to the mortality amongst the laborers, from the choicia, last year, and small-pox this, and addening his own case he an example, stated that, on his escate, in the facth of Jamaien, Lid laborers had died of cholera, and a considerable normalizer of the small-pox, leaving the entity ation of the brof the small-pox, leaving the cultivation of the land dependent on some fearteen or fifteen adults, nesisted by a body of children from nine to fourteen years old; and so expensive was this kind of labor,

that in three months it had cost him £1,000.

that in three months it had cost him £1,000. Hinting at, rather than intimating, a possibility of dauger to the continuance of the connection, if the complaints of these colonies were slighted, he asked whether government was prepared to originate, or to accept, if proposed by others, any measures for supplying them with labor.

The reply of the Secretary of the Colonies was to the effect that the question must remain over for the consideration of a future parliament.

Lord STANLEY, in reference to an intercognition of Lord J. Russell's, announced that a protocol had been signed by the representatives of the five great powers on the subject of the Prussian claims on Neufchatel, as recognized by the treaty of 1815; and he acided that France, under her present rulers, had by a public act recognized the European settlement guaranteed by that treaty. He declined at present to produce the protocol.

Mr. F. O'Connor Again.
In the House of Commons, on the Sth inst., Mr. GLABSTONE rose to address the House, when he was interrupted by
Sir B. Hall, who said—I wish to refer to a ques-

Sir B. Hall, who said—I wish to refer to a question of order. I am sorry to call the attention of the House to the conduct of the hon. member for Nettingham (Mr. O'Connor), but I feel it my duty to do so. (Loud cries of "Hear.") While I was this moment calling "Divide," not seeing any member rise to address the House, the hon. gentleman turned round on me and struck me in the side (a laugh) and severely hurt me. I told the hon. gentleman on a former occasion that if he addressed me in this House, or subjected me to any annoyance, I should call your attention, sir, to the subject, and put myself under your protection, which I now do. (Cheers.)

The Speaker—The honorable member for Nottingham has been so long a member of this House,

THE SPEAKER—The honorable member for Nottingham has been so long a member of this House,
that it is unnecessary to remind him, that it is
against the rules and orders of the House for one member to interrupt or annoy another in the course of the
proceedings. I am sorry to say, however, that the
honorable member for Nottingham is in the constant habit of violating those rules and orders
(heac), and I now tell him that if he persists in that
course, it will be my painful duty to call the attention of the House to the honorable member by his
name, and it will then be for the House to take such
ulterior steps as will prevent any such misconduct
in future. (Cheers.)

Mr. O'CONNOR (whose tones and manner must
bave been distressing to the House) said he had

Mr. O'Connor (whose tones and manner must have been distressing to the House) said he had done nothing to the Hon. member for Marylebone. He only caught him by the coat, and did nothing to him whatever. But he was his greatest enemy. He was one of the members of the Land Committee five years ago, and opposed him in everything on that committee. Mr. O'Connor (amid loud cries of 'order." and "chair,") then proceeded, weeping and sobbing, and in very incoherent language, to refer to the land scheme, complaining of having received no rent, and of the amount of mency that was owing him, and persisted in addressing the House, notwithstanding the repeated calls to order addressed to him from the Chair. The Hon. gentleman having at length been induced to resume his sent.

The SPEAKER said—I must now call upon the Hon member by name. Mr. O'Connor. (A pause.) If the Hon member has any apology to make to the House, now is the time to do so.

Mr. O'CONNOR—I make an apology to the House. I beg the Hon. member's pardon for anything I did to him. (Hear, hear.) You are the best Speaker that ever sat in the chair. ("Order," and a laugh.)

augh)
The matter then dropped.

The matter then dropped.

France.

The dates from Paris extend to the 5th inst.

An immense sensation has been produced at the Bourse and in political circles by a fresh article of M. Granier de Cassagnae, on the subject of Belgium. The grave feature in this composition is the declaration of the writer that the aggressive articles of the Constitutionnel against the Belgian government have been undertaken with the express sanction of Louis Napoleon, and composed under his auspices. This is so important that I shall give you.

M. Granier de Cassagnae's own words:—

The Belgian journals hostile to the Prince President, pretend to believe that the war of tariffs, announced in our preceding article, was a mere memace begot of our lancy, tavented by our caprice, and altogether foreign to the views of the French government: and they add that the Cathelic party in Belgium begged of the Elysee, and of ourselves, this comminatory manifesto, with the view of influencing the elections in their favor. Resigned is we are to our modes and position in journalism and pointies, we cannot allow to be imputed to us sufficient levity to iteat with a nation, as from equal to equal, in our own name. What serious man can believe, that having the he nor and being bound by the duty of approaching the head of the State, we should have been so far wanting to the respect due to his person and to his power, as to implicate his pelicy in matters so eminently grave and deficate, without having previously consulted his intention and convenience. It is not, therefore, in our own name, believe to, that he where poken of the case in which the committed relations of Belgium with France might be proken. For the rest the Belgian government has na ambassedor to inform it of the truth, if our words do not repretent this with sufficient eredit.

The Monitor on the following day came out with

ambassador to beform it of the truth, it our words do not represent this with sufficient enedit.

The Monitor on the following day came out with the appended lame attempt at disavowal:—

It is quite natural to attribute to the government the ideas pet forth by the journals which usually support it; but when such journals give those ideas as the private expression of the sentiments of the head of the state, they expose themselves to the repreach of untruth (infidelité) or of exaggeration. They thus assume, in fact, an official language, which let ds to their articles an importance which there ought never to have

When the government wishes to make known its

When the government wishes to make known its real intention, it conflicts that intention in the Moniteur, its sole organ. No publication in any other newspaper can engage the government's responsibility. The Constitutional's raticle of this day obliges us to make this declaration.

In rejoinder to this, the next day the Constitutional published a most extraordinary article from the pen of Dr. Veron, the proprietor of the paper, in which he declares that since the coup d'état, M. Granier de Cassagna had been the direct medium of communication between the Prince President of the republic and the Constitutional, and further affirming that the articles in the paper, both with the republic and the Constitutionnel, and further affirming that the articles in the paper, both with reference to the Changarnier affair and to Beigium, represented the personal views and sentiments of Louis Napoleon. M. de Cassagnac follows this up by declaring that the communique in the Constitutionnel in no respect disavous the policy with regard to Beigium, which he had proposed in his articles. This dispute between the French government and the Constitutionnel is likely to lead to important results. If it be true, as that newspaper affirms, that it has only interpreted the secret views of Louis Napoleon, which have been entrusted to M. de Cassagnac, then a rupture between France and that power must ensue. Any act of aggression on the part of

must ensue. Any net of aggression on the part of France towards Belgium would lead to grave com-plications, and specially to an European war. The Constitutionnel, (as we learn by telegraph.) ad received a first warning from the government, a consequence of which Dr. Veron had intimated is intention of declining to insert any more articles

his intention of deciting to insert any more articles from the pen of Cassagnae.

The Monitew has the following:—
By a decision of the Minister of Finance, the interest on treasury bends is fixed as follows, from this day.—For bonds at from four to five months' date, two per cent; from six to eleven months, two and a ball per cent; and for one year, at three and a half per cent. This reduction in the rate of interest has become necessary in consequence of the increasing amount of each in the treasury. This amount is now ninety-four millions, although the elembary-case it to the stockholders who have not accepted the conversion have all been effected.

The above announcement caused a slight rise on the Bourse for the funds and railway shares.

The Frence capeditionary columns in Algeria had met with some fresh successes against the various tibes which they are endeavoring to subjugate.

tibes which they are endeavoring to subjugate.

The principal feature remarked by strangers in the aspect of Paris, is the considerable number of new houses which are on all sides in conrect of construction. It is admitted that the building trade has seldom been more prosperous than at present, and the consequence is that there is rather a deficiency than a redundancy of operatives.

The manufacturers of the capital are not altogether so well satisfied. They begin to complain that their senson has terminated earlier than usual, and that their orders for exportation have been fewer than during previous years. The manufacturers of what are termed objets de luxe are the loudest in uttering those complaints. The dealers

loudest in uttering those complaints. The dealer in fancy articles are largely indebted for their in fancy articles are largely indebted for their present prosperity to the crowds of strangers who flocked to Paris to witness the "feast of eagles." The cabinet makers in the Faubourg St. Antoine have received large orders from Hayti within the last few days. The Emperor Soulouque has commanded that his palace shall be newly furnished, and he has further granted permission to import into Hayti certain articles of luxiny free of daty. The Paris manufacturers are preparing to take advantage of this permission. The partisans of "protection" are expering the resolves to datain an aug-The Peris manufacturers are preparing to take advantage of this permission. The partisant of "protection" are exerting themselves to obtain an augmentation of the custom tariff. The agricultural committee of Lille, for example, has addressed a circular to the other committees in the department of the North, to potition the government to impose an additional dary of Hf. the 100 kilogrammes on foreign flat thread imported into France. The protext is, that the importation of foreign flax-thread is injurious to the agricultural interest in the department of the North. The manufacturers, on the other hand, admit that such a measure would be fatal to the French linea manufacture. The accounts received from the manufacturing districts continue favorable. Both cotton and wool are in Camano, at advanced prices, in Harre. The matufacturers of forem, Michouse, Roubaix, and Elberni, have disposed of nearly all their stock, and are now in the market to purchase the raw material. I have to notice a considerable rice in corper. This is astributed to the convertion. rise in copper. This is attributed to the miners in South America having abandoned the copper mines to ficel to California to seek for gold. The magnificent appearance of the growing crops has caused

of flour in Paris is daily increasing, and amounts at present to 86,000 metrical quintals. This fact leads the speculators to believe that there is a largor supply of flour on hand in the departments than was imagined. The very finest flour is quoted, nominally, at 56f, the sack of 157 kilogrammes, with great difficulty in making sales. Some excellent samples from the Beauce have been sold at 47f. being a fall of 2f, the sack within a few days. The best wheat from the Beauce and from Brie is quoted at 25f, tht 126 kilogrammes. Outstallen to 16f. 56c, the 115 kilogrammes. The last accounts from the departments announce an improvement in the price of fat oxen. They brought good prices at the last marbets of Parigueux and Montevrault, and even store cattle were in better demand since the last marbets of Parigueux and Montevrault, and even store cattle were in better demand since the last rains. Accounts from the southern departments state that the mulberry trees, which it was feared were seriously injured by the April frosts, are now much improved. It is expected that the silk crop will be satisfactory. There is a good demand at Lyons and St. Etienne for silk of superior quality. Numerous consignments of wine have been received at Bercy this last week from Burgundy, the Cher, and Orleans. Prices continue to be firm, although the cellars are full. At the last fair of Macon ordinary wine of 1850 was quoted at 80f., and that of 1851 at 57f. the cask of 228 litres, independent of the octroi duty. Letters received from the wine-growing districts state that the vines present a promising appearance. The late sultry weather has caused a fresh growth, which has replaced the buds destroyed by the frost. A good crop is now expected, and if the present hot weather continues, the wine of 1852 will be of superior quality.

The Cape of Goo

The Cape of Good Hope.

The Royal mail steamer Hellespont arrived at Plymouth on the 6th inst., with dates from the Cape to the 2d May. Hostilities against the Caffres had been renewed by General Catheart, the new Governor. The London Times gives the subjoined summary of the news:—

The only military movement, since our last advices, is one by Colonel Michel, on the 17th of April, near Fort Cox, when a sub-division of the Light Company of the 6th Regiment killed eight Caffres with the bayonet; and a company of Rifles in ambush, drove a body headlong down some cliffs, killing twenty, and wounding a great number.

The last dates from King William's Town are to the 27th of April. General Catheart had recovered from the effects of a severe fall, and was to proceed, on the 27th, to Fort Beaufort, preparatory to an attack, upon an extensive scale, on Friday, the 30th of April, upon the Waterkloof, where Macomo had again removed, with a large party of Caffres, from the Arnatolas, and had been joined by a great many rebel Hottentots. It was understood that the General Catheart's determination to hang the councillors of Seyolo and Stock, who have been captured while endeavering to excite Pato and other

General Cathcart's determination to hang the councillors of Seyolo and Stock, who have been captured while endeavering to excite Pato and other friendly Caffres to join the enemy, has inspired great confidence, and the crection of the gallows at King William's Town, for that purpose, has struck much terror into the Caffres. The General's policy of destroying the enemy's cattle is most important, as is also his refusal to have personal communications with any of the chiefs among the Caffres. His energy and decision of character are much admired, and a prospect seems now open of really subduing and punishing the Caffres, so as to produce a permanent and substantial peace in the course of three or four months.

nent and substantial peace in the course of three or four months.

Our correspondent's letter, dated Cape Town, May 1, is as follows:—

The mail packet, which starts to-day, carries home little intelligence of any moment respecting the war. An operation of some magnitude, judiciously planned and well executed, once more expelled the enemy from the ravines and rocky heigths of Waterkloof; but he appears to have returned in considerable force almost immediately on the retirement of the troops. Several columns have also in the course of the month acted with success against the bands occupying the Amatola mountains, and upwards of 4,600 head of cattle have been captured, with some hundred horses. From the character of the enemy and the nature of the country, no decisive action, taken singly, is to be expected, if the only termination of the contest is to be the expulson of the whole tribe. It is a war of exhaustion, like the blockade of an impracticable fortress. They will hold out as long as they have anything to eat.

About the beginning of the month, Sandilli sent. fortress. They will hold out as long as they have anything to eat.

About the beginning of the month Sandilli sent a message, offering submission on any terms which the Governor should dictate. He was informed that

Mr. Browniee, the Gaika Commissioner, was placed by the Governor at Fort Cox for the express purpose of receiving any message. Nothing more has been

of receiving any message. Nothing more has been heard of it.

From the Orange River Sovereignty there is nothing new; that is, no events, for it cannot he supposed that arrangements are not in progress for a settlement of differences in that quarter.

On the borders of the colony, near Fort Beaufort, and even in the neighborhood of Graham's Town, frequent depiculations are still committed by small bands of armed men, which show a want of security and constant exposure to danger over an impasse and constant exposure to danger over an immensextent of country.

Ruesta.

The following imperiat ukase was published at St. Petersburg on the 22d uit:—

Our desire has always been that the Polish mobility of the Western government of Kowno. Wilna Gradiao Miask. Welliynia. Pedelia, and Elew, should be admitted to rival in zest the nobility of Great Russia (of all relito rival in resi the mobility of Great Russia (of all reli-gious), by manifesting sentiments of fidelity and devoted-ness in our victorious army, or in civit functions. But to our great regret our hopes have not been realized. With some rare exceptions, which have merit, praise, and thanks, the greater portion of the young nobility remain idle, and avoid entirely the public service. These feel-ings, which are so contrary to the duties of a gentleman-can no longer be tolerated. In consequence, we decree as follows:—

lst. The sons of noble landowners in the above menioned governments, who are not of the Greek religion and who do not possess less than one hundred serfs, are to be enrolled for military service at the age of eight een, to be irrepresented in regiments with the grade of ansign to be enrolled for military service at the age of eight een, to be ircorporated in regiments with the grade of ensign if they have undergone an examination or as soldiers with the right attached to nobility. 2d. These who enter the service voluntarily at the sixteenth or eighteenth years of age, may choose the regiment in which they desire to serve; but they must undergo an examination.

The ulase contains four other paragraphs relative to the civil services, which give exemption from military service to members of the nobility. By another ulase, the Jewish communes, who are in arrears of taxes, are bound to pay 2,000 rubles for a recruit.

Turkey.

The following note has been sent to the members of the diplomatic corps in Constantinopie:—
The foreigners who exercise the calling of printers in this capital have larely printed, in the Turkish and other native languages, blocks and pamphlets criticising and condemning this government. Such proceedings are not to be tolerated, especially as it is only by special favor that strangers are permitted to follow the occupation of printers among us. It is, therefore, expressly forbidden to print in the native languages any books or pamphlets not sanctioned by the impercal government, or to print auch in foreign languages without the permission of the Subtime Porte having previously been obtained.

The issue of this order has been occasioned by the publication, principally by Russian and Austrian agents, and with an obvious purpose, of pamphlets, in which the deepest colors are employed to depict the present condition of the Ottoman empire.

The Exedus from Ireland.

According to the Limerick Reporter, Bishop aughan, of Killaloe, is working might and manuith a view of inducing the remnant of the peacantry to remain in the old country—warning them, with the zeal of a Christian paster, of the perils to which their faith would be subjected in the New World. The Banner of Ulster has the following

which their faith would be subjected in the New World. The Banner of Ulster has the following remarkable Statement respecting the progress of emigration from some of the best arounstanced of the northern countries.—
Emigration from this pert continues to an extraordinary exist. Every day, our more comfortable and respectable factor—those who are not prepared to cenain in the country till they are completely beginned—are seen hurrying off to Laverpool to take their passages to the western vector and nimes every week vessels, crowded with passengers, are to be seen leaving this harbor on their way to the same destination. Yesterday, the Harrishurg sailed for New York with 150 emigrants on bourd During the present season about 2,000 emigrants have left Belfast direct for the United States, and smore than the same numbers have proceeded in the steamers to secure their berties at Liverpeol, so that up to the present time, not taking into account the numbers who are now maling off to Australia—and these are not a few—not less than between four thousand and five thousand persons have left the adjaining counties, principally Antrim and Down, to seek the home and the constorts which they believe the American republic is so well qualified to secure, both to themselves and to their families. At no former season, we believe have a more substantial class of farmers proceeded as emigrants from this port, and we that a various quarters many others equally respectable are preparing to follow. We observe that in other places the tide of emigration has set in for Australia, and have thore are symptoms in that direction also. We believe many respectable young men in Belfast, have thrown up situations preparatory to giong to the gold digitings. While we doubt the prudence of this, yet an outlet for the superabundant stock of situation seckers, is not onwelcome. It is atmosp the aborting the gold digrings. While we doubt the prudence of this, yet an outief for the superabundant stock of situation seekers, is not unwelcome. It is among the laboring repulation that the "exodus" will create the greatest blank, and in this district: the want of a sumicient number of line a weavers is lously complained of.

Most Extraordinary and Revolting Nar.
In the London Times of the 7th May, we find the
following police report of an extraordinary and

revolting erreemstance :--Mahomet Abraham, a jef black blind beggarman, Mahomet Abraham, a jet black biner beggarman, who is usually led through the structs by a brown dog, and Eliva—, aged 23 years, the daughter of a gontleman who resides in the city of London, were brought before the Lord Mayor by Henry Major, an officer of the Mendicity Society. The mate prisoner was a peculiarly revolting object, his head being covered with long matted hair, and the

covering upon his limbs being tattered and filthy in an extreme degree. The female was a small sized, pretty faced girl, presenting a remarkable contrast to the wretches creature who accompanied and was cherished by her.

The Mendicity Officer said—At twenty minutes past eleven o'clock, I saw the two prisoners together in Bishopagate street. They had come from Halifax street, where they live together, and the girl fastened a petition to the man's breast and placed him and his dog near the Paul Pindar public house, in an attitude of supplication. As soon as she deposited him to her satisfaction against the wall, she retired from him. I soon saw him receive a penny,

in an attitude of supplication. As soon as sho deposited him to her satisfaction against the wall, she
retired from him. I soon saw him receive a penny,
and I apprehended them both.

The following is a copy of the petition, which was
stitched round with black tapes—

"The humble petition of Mahomet Abraham, a
native of Calcutta, East Indies. He was brought
to this country in the barque Diana, Capiain Brown.
Was kept ashore in the Infirmary, Liverpool, of
fever and inflammation in the eyes, where he was
deprived of his precious sight. Being a stranger,
far, far away from home, he is forced to trust to the
kind, benevolent, and humane, who feel for the misfortunes of others.

"Gold is much,
The loss of aight is such
God only can restore.

"The Lord loveth a cheerful giver."

The Lord Mayor—is it possible that these two
persons have been living together?

The Mendicity Officer—I have traced them to their
very bed, and have been particularly informed of
their habits.

Captain Wood, of the Mendicity Society, said the
case was certainly the most extraordinary he had
met with in all his experience. With his lordchin's

case was certainly the most extraordinary he had met with in all his experience. With his lord-hip's permission, he would read a letter which he had re-ceived from the young woman's father, who was then in the letter wown.

n the justice room.
To the Secretary, Mendicity Society, Red Lion

in the justice room.

To the Secretary, Mendicity Society, Red Lion Square:—

Draw Sin.—I beg to submit the following distressing case to your sympathies, and to solicit from you the advice and assistance which I am led to understand is kindly afforded by your society in extraordinary cases out of the pale of parental authority. By birth and education a gentleman, I married, in the year 1829, a lady in the same sphere of society, by whom I had issue two daughters: the eldest of them (the unfortunate subject of this application,) now 23 years of age, was, from the age of three months, brought up and educated in the first style by her maternal grandfather and mother. At their decease, about seven or eight years since, she became an unwilling inmate of her parent's dwelling, from which she contrived to get away with a married man, and was not heard of, having cluded the efforts of the police to trace her, for many months, until the receipt of a letter and the Times newspaper from Mr. D'Arcy, our solicitor, at Newton Abbott, in Devonshire, in which paper a detailed and humane account of the distressing condition of a young lady then lying at St. Luke's workhouse appeared, under the assumed name of Elizabeth Allen. This account, as regarded my daughter, abounded with the most atrocious falsehoods as detailed by herself at the Board of Guardians of St. Luke's. My wife, having a consin of the name to whom the solicitor suggested it might apply, went to St. Luke's, and found our daughter, abounded with the most atrocious falschoods as detailed by herself at the Board of Guardians of St. Luke's. My wife, having a consin of the name to whom the solicitor suggested it might apply, went to St. Luke's, and found our daughter to be the person whose case had been detailed in the Times, and on her being brought before them and her mother, she was then and there convicted of deliberate falschood and fraud, and handed over to her mother. Exertions were then successfully made to get her cured of a complication of loathsome disorders, at Bartholomew's Hospital, from whence, after being brought to a state of convolvence, and robbing some of the nurses of small sums of money, she escaped, and was again lost sight of for many months, when a gentleman, a friend of the family, saw and gave her into custody of the police, who restored her once more to her afflicted parents. Her conduct from this period was infamous in the extreme, and on her coming of age she threw off all restraint, and having a small house property in Devonshire, subject to her parents' interest, but which was waived in her favor, she left us, nor did we know of her whereabouts until about ten months since I met her in the streets of Whitechapel, in the last stage of destitution, filth, and rags, singing ballads; my humanity once again led me to speak with her and to remonstrate; the result of which was that we took her home, cleaned, clothed, and cared for her. This lasted but a short time, and her recurrence to her former habits again preciuded all know ledge respecting her, until a few days since we received a letter from our solicitor, saying he had heard from our daughter, as the wife of a Mr. Abraham, desiring the sale of her preperty, and requesting him to take the necessary steps, one of these, and the preliminary step, being our signatures and consent. My first impulse was to visit the locality specified in the lefticus letter—'7. Little Halifax streat, Whitechapel, and there, in one miscrable room, cohabiting with a black bl

The Lard May or- Certainly this is the most horrible pice of Lendon romance I ever hears of, and it would be quite incredible if I had not before me all the parties concerned. Is it possible, young woman, that you can have any respect or affection for the miscrable creature at your side?

The Female Prisoner—Yes; I have both respect and

The Female Prisoner—1 es; I have both respect and affection for him. I have no idea of leaving him. We can do very well together.

The Mendicity Officer—The man has been begging about for several years, and I have no doubt is well able to keep a woman in great luxury. I am constructed that the girl has been attracted by the excellent living with which he includges her. They have been in the liabil of getting the best, and she does not don't tot deny it.

The Female Prisoner-Well, I cannot go home, and

will not go home. The black said he had been dog-led through the streets of London for eight years; that there could be no mistake about his blindness; and if any one knew how a blind man was to support himself except upon the kindness of those who were not blind, he would be much obliged to be informed in what way.

The Lord Mayor then communicated privately

with the father of the girl, and both prisoners were remanded.

Markets.

Liverpool Cotton Market, June 8.—The sales of cotton to-day are estimated at 7 000 bales, of which experters have taken 1 000, and speculators 2 500 bales. The great bulk is American, the other sorts including 200 Pernam and Marmaham, at 64, d. to 74, d. 100 Expelian, at 64, d. to 45, d. to 74, d. The market clears tamely, but finally, prices of all kinds being at the full rates of yesterdry.

Marchestra, June 8.—We have still a hardening market for yarne and water livist from No. 12's to 20's may be quoted at 1, d. to 1, d. per pound higher than this day week. The accounts constantly reiterated from the 1 bited States, of a rising cotton market, are no doubt at the bottom of this, and a fair business doing this morning, both by the home trade and shippers, has enabled planers to exact this advance, though at the expense, as showed in all cases, of a restriction on the extent of transactions. There has been a good steady market in yarms generally. In cloth there is no change worth mentioning; the demand is steady, not browyent. For Isalia shiretings madvance has been asked, but was difficult to obtain, hough some fair sales were effected, where last tates were taken.

Lyrns Wootley Cloth, June 8.— Notwishstanding the stock of cloth in the halls is very much reduced, and the choice executingly limited and indifferent yet here has been a cool active because done, and cloths of a maketable character met with a ready sale at firm Lexpox Pront on Market, June 8 .- Sugar - We have to

Lorrow Paget or Marker, June 8.—Sugar - We have to report a steady market, but there has been less spirit in the biddings, yet the firmness of holders has susteined prices, and after the public sales some purchases were made, 650 thats of West India sold, including 250 in public sale of Gereal Coo haif hales of Mochas sold steadily at public sale at full prices, 75s. to 82s. A limited business has been done in plantation Ceylon, by pivate contract. Good ordinary native Ceylon quoted at 44s to 44s, 54. No sales of importance reported. Tea-The amount of business done has not been large, but the article has a firm appearance. Cochineal—270 begs were offered in public sale, and seld irregularly, low descriptions at 1d. to 2d. decline; good and fine about previous rates. Homems silver 3s, 5d. to 2s, 8d. Mexican silver, 3s, 2d. to 2s, 4d. Indigo—9 000 chests already declared for the next quarterly sale. Cotton—The market is firm, 500 bales seld to day. Tallow remains steady, without afteration in prices. In other articles no material alteration.

seld to-day. Tollow remains stendy, without afteration in prices. In other articles no material alteration.

Livergoot Corn Tharm. Tuesday, June 8.—The arrivals since Tuesday from Ireland, and coastwise, are liberal of oats and oatmeal, but light of other articles. From freeign parts we have received 10.937 quarters of wheat, 4.240 quarters of beams, 5.389 quarters of Indian corn, 2.740 saeks and 7.634 bursels of flour. The exports are large, and consist of 17.79 quarters of wheat, 0.472 quarters of Indian corn, and 600 saeks and 4.123 bibs, of flour. The trade during the week has been very quiet. Wheat and flour have receded in value 1d, 10.24 per 70 lbs., and 3d, to 60 per belt, without leading to much business. Indian corn on the spot has met a slow sale, at a reduction of folly 64, per quarter, floating cargoes near at hand are difficult to be met with, and for such ligh prices would be given. We have had a great deal of tain during the week, and the weather is now warm and forcing. At this day's market there was a fair attendance of town and country desices, but in consequence of the iotally innequate accommodation afforded to the trade, great inconvenience was experienced and business much interfered with. Wheat and flour were in fair consumplive demand, at a decline of 2d per 70 lbs, and 6d, per sack and barrel. Oats and contreal met a slow sale, and must be quoted at 15d, per 46 lbs., and 3d, per load lower than on this day week. Barley, beans, and person description and the spot per load lower than on this day week. Bariey beans, and peas supported late rates. Indian corn on the spot was in active request, at a reduction of 1s, per 430 lbs.; floating cargoes continue scarce, and prices nominally the ame as last quoted.

CITY NEWS.

NEW YORK COMMON COUNCIL:

TOFFICTALI

Beared Session.

Beard of Aldermans, June 21, 1852.

Present—Richard J. Compton, Esq., President; Aldermen Moore, Haley, Oakley, Boyce, Barr, Tweed, Brisley, Francis, Smith, Tiemann, Bard, Ward, Denman, Alvord, Doherty.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

By Alderman Desman.—Whereas we have learned with sincere regret of the decease of David Graham, Eeq., in a foreign lend, late a member of the Common Council, and tora long period officially con-

mon Council, and for a long period officially connected with the city government; therefore
Resolved. That we deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased in their sad bereavement, and that the members of both Beards, and his Honor the Mayor, together with the officers of the Common Council, will attend his funeral, with their staves of office, on the arrival of his remains in this country, from his late residence, and that committees from both Beards be appointed to confer with the family in making the necessary arrangements for his funeral solemnities.

After the same was read, the following communication was received from his Honor, the Mayor:—

for his funeral solemnities.

After the same was read, the following communication was received from his Honor, the Mayor:—

MAYON'S OFFICE, June 21, 1852.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

AND BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Gentlemen:—It becomes my painful duty to aanounce to you the decease of David Grahum, Esq., at Nice, in Italy, whither he had gone in the hope of restoring his failing health. Mr. Graham had for many years occupied so prominent a position, and silled so large a space in the amanis of our city and State, I feel that the decease of such a gentleman could not be passed over without some notice from those with whom he was at one time officially connected. Mr. Graham was for several successive years a member of the Common Council, where the faithful and fearless manner in which all his duties were discharged, won for him the approbation of the entire community. As a lawyer, Mr. Graham was excelled by few in the country, and the appreciation in which he was held, was evidenced by his appointment as one of the commissioners to revise the practice and pleadings of our courts. But his worth, his talents, and his services are well known to all, and need not be enumerated here. He has deceased in the very prime of life, at a period when years of usefulness and honors might have safely been predicted, and a community is called on to mourn his loss. I make this communication with the view that your honorable body may take such action as the occasion may suggest.

A. C. Kingsland, Mayor.

The question being taken on the resolution, the same was unanimously adopted.

The communication from his Honor, the Mayor, was accepted, and Aldermen Denman, Tiemann, and Ward, appointed such committee on the part of the funeral of deceased.

In respect to the memory of deceased, the Board then adjourned.

The Board, on a previous motion, agreed to meet on Wednesday, at 5 o'clock.

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D. T. WALENTINE, Clerk.

The Courts-Death of David Graham, Esq.,

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

The Courts—Death of David Graham, Esq., of the New York Bar.
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
Before Hon. Jugge Daly.

JUNE 21.—Mr. Cochrane, addressing his Honor, said, that the melancholy duty had been assigned to him by his legal brethren of announcing to the Court officially the death of David Graham, Esq. The affecting intelligence of his decease was received some days since, but, in consequence of this Court having adjourned on Saturday morning, it is now made known at the earliest opportunity. It did not become him (Mr. C.), nor was that the place to dwell upon the virtues of their deceased brother; another and a more fitting occasion would occur.

As a lawyer he was diligent; as an advocate he was zenlous; as a friend he was sincere. He is now gone, and has left a void which cannot be easily supplied, and many friends and relatives have to mourn one who was so much loved and esteemed for his rare qualities of head and heart. After a few more remarks, Mr. C. moved that out of respect to the memory of Mr. David Graham, the Court adjourn for the day.

Judge Daly, who was evidently much affected, said:—My knowledge of Mr. Graham, of his life and character, was of that intimate nature that enables me to feel most fully all that has been said. It is perhaps to be expected that I should a ad something; but I feel the inadequacy of anything I could say. Mr. Graham was fo be most estimated in that relation in which he was necessarily the least known to the public at large—in the relations of private life—and the void created by his death in this respect, is rather a matter to be felt than for public comment in a public place. A public man, however distinguished his reputation, or numerous his public responsibilities, can only be truly known, as a man, to a limited few. Mr. Graham was no exception. He was much prized and valued by those that knew him best; and it would add nothing to their appreciation of what he was, nor quicken their sense of his loss, to make his private virtue the subject of ex can be said. To extensive learning and great natural ability he added the most untiring assiduity. His day was passed in unceasing activity; his night in long and protracted labor; and his life, in this particular, furnishes the usual illustration of the means by which alone professional eminence is attained. As an advocate he was one of the most carnest moments of advocacy, and while the heaviest responsibilities were weighing upon him, he never lost for an instant that instinctive professional good breeding which tempered all he said and did, and which equally characterized his bearing to his opponent as well as towards the bench. In this he was a needle worthy of all imitation to the old as well as to the young. Judge Paly then directed the motion to be entered on the minutes, and the court well as to the young. Judge Daly then directed the motion to be entered on the minutes, and the court

to be adjourned. o be adjourned.

A similar compliment was paid to the memory of Mr. Graham on the motion of Mr. Sheppard, second-d by Mr. Beredict, in the first part of this court,

before Judge Ingraham.

We understand that the remains of Mr. Graham are expected by the Franklin steamer from Havre.

are expected by the Franklin steamer from Havre.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Refore the Recorder and Aldermen Demoan and Ward,
Just 21.—At the sitting of the Court this morning, Mr.
A. Cakey Hall. Assistant District Attorney, moved that,
as a mark of respect for the memory of Mr. David Graham, late a member of the New York bar, the Court adjourn for the day, in accordance with the custom ob-eved
usually on the death of such a highly esteemed member
of the profession.

The Hon, F. A. Talmadge, (late Recorder,) in a speech,
which, like that of the mover, was highly eulogistic of
the deceased, seconded the motion.
His Homor the Recorder expressed the sympathy of the
Court in the remarks made by both gentlem n, and the
motion was immediately carried, and the Court adjourned
accordingly till to merrow menning.

United States Marshal's Office.

June 21.—Charge of Revolt.—William Taylor and Lorin Baker were arrested on a charge of endeavor-ing to make a revolt on board the ship Independence. Another.—Thomas Clarke and five others were arrested on a charge of endeavoring to make a revolt on board the ship Challenge.

Oblinary. Dr. John S. Wiley, of United States navy, died yes-

terday morning at his residence in Brooklyn, aged tifty-even, He was born in Virginia, and entered the navy at an early age. His last service was Pleet orgeon in the guif during the war with Mexico. Du ring his long and active service at sea and on shore he had made a large circle of acquaintances in and out of he navy, and it was hardly possible to know him without becoming attached to him. His sense of truth and honor becoming attached to him. His sense of truth and honor was no clear—his courage, moral and physical, so high—hatred of injustice and oppression so spontaneous and vehement—that it was impossible to have anything to do with him without feeling his excellence.

Mrs. Monroe, wife of the Hon James Monroe, died this meaning about one o'clock, suddenly, of apoplexy, at Forest Hill. the residence of Cornelius W. Lawrence, where she had been stopping for the last fortnight. The decreased was universally beloved by all who know her.

deceased was universally beloved by all who knew her, and her death will create a vacancy in the wide circle of her friends that will not soon be filled. We regret to say that Mr. Monroe was absent from home at the time of

her death.

We understand that the remains of the late David Groban are hourly expected to arrive in this country by the steenship Franklin.

Miscellancous Local Intelligence.

ACCIDING ON THE NEW YORK AND EARR RATHEOAD,— heborer on this road, named Thomas Shehan, had his fulley hadly fractured on Saturday last, when near ford, in consequence of the upsetting of a small gravel; which he was conducting at the time. He was neight to this city, and taken to the hospital.

Frank Accipant, —The Coroner held an inquest at 162 Waverly place upon the body of William Whoret, who, on Enturday last, while in a state of intexicution, fell down stairs, and died yesterday from the effects of the injuries received. The december has been of intemperate habits for several years past. He was a native of England, 63 years of age, and was the owner of considerable real estate.

tate.

Cour he Sourn.—An inquest was held yesterday at the N. V. City Respiral, upon the body of Patrick Gorman, a native of Ireland, 25 years of ago, who died yesterday from a strice of the sun, received on Saturday last. The deceased had arrived in this city about four weeks,

The Laraverre Functions—This fine company went on their annual excursion yesterday (Monday) morning to flergen N.J. They were accompanied by Dodwarth's Brass Band.

Accrons -On Sunday, F. A. Bartfay, a sailor on beard the Francisco, lying at pler No. 9, North river, was acci-

deutly shot in the abdomen by August Ricton, one a be crew on board the same vesset. The recovery of the njured man is doubtful.

THE ACCIDENT OF THE NEW HAVES RAILEDAD —The CANNOT OF THE NEW HAVES RAILEDAD —The CANNOT OF THE NEW HAVES RAILEDAD —The CANNOT OF THE STORY WHO, WE ARE GISED TO SET OF THE STORY OF THE ST

AN ATTIMET TO COMMIT SUICIDE .-- About 11 o'clock A. M., on Sunday a woman named Mary Councily, re-naing at 504 Greenwich street, was found in a dying con-dition, produced by the effects of an over dose of lauda-ness which she had taken with the evident intention of destroying herself. She was taken to the Hospital by officer McDougall.

Accounter—About 7 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, a many numed Alived Tolan, was knocked down by a last, and secretely injured. He was taken to his residence by officer flice.

Exercise to Wasting the Choron Water —On Sunday afternoon, about to clock P. M., officer Canfield discovered the croton water carelessly left running in the store 32 Courtlands street, which caused considerable damage to the stock, probably about \$3,000.

First—Dawger of Leaving Gas Running.—At half-past 4 o'clock on Monday morning a fire was discovered in the house of William E Dodge, 147 East Eighteenth street, supposed to be caused by the gas being left burning. Officer Weeks, with a few citizens, succeeded in extinguishing the flames with but trifling damage.

Narrow Escars rhom Dearn.—Yesterday afternoons a small child crawled out of the third story window of a house on Fulton street. Brooklyn, second door below flight street, during the temporary absence of the person in whose charge it was placed, and fell down upon the pawernent. Fortunately, its descent was broken by an awning supended over the sidewalk, and it was taken up comparatively uninjured. It is not supposed that any scrient consequences will come from its lofty tumble.

Bupreme Court.—Circuit.

Before Hon. Judge Edwards.

June 21.—Jimon Farr vs. the United States Med Steams ship Co.—This case has occupied the court for several days past, and has aiready been noticed in the Hiskaralit was an action brought by the plaintiff, who purchased on the 15th April 1850, two tickets from the agent of the defeedants—one was for a steerage passage in the Ohio, to Chagres, for which he paid \$50—the other for a similar berth in the Columbus, from Panama, to Sau Francisco, for which \$150 were paid. Mr. Roberts, the agent mentioned to the person who bought the tickets that the Columbus had sailed some few days previously, and that probably the passenger would not be detained more than nine or ten days on the Isthmus—that he would be provided with good clean beds and wholesame fare. The plaintiff applied, on the 25th of April, to be trunsferred to a later steamer than the 6hio, stating that he feared she should be detained at the 1sthmus. He was told he might transfer, but that he should do so at his own risk, as the company could not guarantee his strivat there, by that vessel, in time for the second trip of the Columbus. On the 27th April the plaintiff embarked in the Ohio, and on striving at flavana several of the passengers were transferred to the Falcon, which was then in that port; but the plaintiff and some others went to New Occleans in the Ohio, and were brought back, without any expense to them, and were then put on board the Gesched Panama on the 3d June. The Columbus had these scied to San Francisco, on her first voyage, and on her second voyage she sailed on the 17th July. The plaintiff was sick on the voyage and in Panama, and returned attendant. The plaintiff complains of sickness and autofering, in consequence of the uncleanly state of the vessel and the delay. A great mass of contradictory evidence was given, and the defendants contended that they have fully complied with their contract with the plaintiff. Seeled vertict.

Hoard of Supervisors.

The Recorder in the chair.

PAPERS REFERED.

JONE 21.—Application to have an index of wills made; to have a clock placed in the office of the County Clerk.

Report in favor of paying the bill of Dr. Carnichan, for rost morten examination of the body of Victorine Grunzig, 550; in favor of paying George W. Norris, for arresting Charles Johnston, 510; in favor of paying A Grant B. French for restraing G. D. Pratt \$21; in favor of paying R. French for restraining H. 114,13. Adjourned to 7th only.

The firing on We,
M. to-day, and conth.
which ten heavy submars.
ing twelve hundred and fin.
morrow, (Tuesday.) the firing islittle before 1 P. M., and persons desite
operation will de well to reach Pot Cove
The Astoria beat leaves the pier next above he
man street at 9 A M., and the Yorkville stages is.
Hall, New York every fifteen minutes, and the
Point stages leave Pulton Ferry, on the Brooklyn s.
every hour. The stages are about two hours going us;
persons taking the stage should start a quarter before 19,
A. M. It is necessary to make an allowance of an hour
for the tide from the time set down in the almanac. Several persons reached the Gate to-day too late to witness
the operation. The safest plan will be to take the Astoria beat at 9 A M. It is a pleasant trip by the boat, and
when the visiters reach Pot Cove they will find a small,
pleasant grove to ramble through till the firing begins.
A red fing will be heisted on the iron float moored one
Way's Reef ten minutes before the firing cammences.
Ehould a rain torm set in, the firing will be postponed.
Monday, June 21, 1852.

Police Intelligence.

Jerest of Another Hotel Thief — Yesterday, a men named John Thompson, was arrested by officer Kinner and Capt Hopkins, of the Third ward, on a charge of stealing, a day or two since, from the Merchant's Hotel in Cortlandt street, a value, containing 230 pocket penknives, valued at \$175 50, the property of the Waterville Mannfacturing Company, which property that been left in the care and custody of the property of the hotel, by Mr. David West, agent for the said company. On the arrest of the accused, the officers found in his possession forty-nine of the knives, and the prisoner officed to restore all the others, provided he was allowed to escape. The office, of course, was not acceded to and the prisoner officed.

of the accused, the officers found in his possession fortynine of the knives, and the prisoner offered to restore all
the others, provided he was allowed to escape. The office,
of course, was not acceded to, and the prisoner was convyed before dustice Osborn, who committed him to prison
for trial. This man Thompson is the same individual who,
only a few weeks ago, was arrested at Lovejoy's Hotel,
having taken possession of a trunk, the property of one of
the boarders; for that offence he was tried last week, and
sequitted. He is now again under arrest for a similar
offence. We have little doubt but that the Court will,
this time infiet the pusishment of the law.

Suspicion of Picking Pockets,—Mr. fra F. Payson, residing in Brooklyn, while looking at the builtein in Wall
street, had his pocket picked of a wallet containing Texas
serip for 200 acres of land and a promissory note for \$112.
As soon as Mr. P. missed his wallet, he turned around and
saw two very suspicious looking fellows busily crowding
up and touching the coat tails of persons standing in tha
crowd. One of these fellows was arrested by Captain
Ditchett, of the Fourth ward, and conveyed before the
Chief of Police. Mr. Payson, on seeing him, said at once
that he was one of the suspicious chaps whom he saw near
him when his pocket book was stolen. The accused gave
his name as Charles Williams. He was committed for a
further examination.

.ciccidental Shooting,—A German named August Richtar
was yesterday arrested by Captain Snodgrass, of the First
ward, charged with shooting F. A. Bartley in the abdonen with a pictol leaded with powder and bail, wounding
him seriously. Since the arrest, it has been ascertained
that the shooting was more the result of accident than
any wifful intent to do injury, as both were very friendly
together, and were skylarking on board the ship Trangirko, from Hamburg lying at pier No. 9, North river,
when the pistol is alleged to have been discharged accidentally. The police conveyed the injured man to the
City Hos

Theatrical and Musical.

Theatrical and Musical.

Broadway Theatre.—Mr. and Mrs. Williams appeared last evening, and were received with enthusiastic cheers. Their performances seemed to give the utmost satisfaction. They appear to alght in the drama of "Ireland as it Is." the amning piece called "Our Gai." and the drama of the "Limerick Boy." when, no doubt, a large assemblage of Mr. Williams' friends will assemble and welcome him to the metropolitan theatre.

Nunto's Garden —The French and Spanish denseuses appear this evening in a yariety of their bost dances. They are very accomplished, and every night receive fattering testimonials of their abilities. Miles, Levigne and Leeder will appear in a new pass de deux. Miles, Pougand and Brouet, and M. Magce, in a pass de frois; and Senorita Soto in a Spanish bolaro, and La Siellienne, by Mile, Pougand and M. Magee.

Buston's Theatre.—Three very amusing and laughable pieces are selected for the smusements of this evening. The first is the farce of "Delicate Ground," being a tale of the revolution; the part of Citizen Sangfoold being played by Mr. C. Jordan. The one not farce of "Good for Nothing" will follow, and Mr. Burton will appear, in the next piece, as Mr. Timothy Toodle, in which he has no rival.

National Thratis.—The new and historical nations.

penr, in the next piece, as Mr. Timothy Toodle, in which he has no rival.

National Theathy.—The new and historical national speciacle, which has been in preparation for some time and the production of which, we are informed, has cost the management a large sum of money, will be presented for the first time this evening, with new and beautiful scenery. Miss Partington will dance a Sectic rant. Mr. R. Yates a dwarf dance, and all will close with the drams called the "Limerick Boy."

Lyceum Theathe.—Mr. Brooke, the tragedian, will appear this evening, in the character of Master Walter in the play of the "Hunchback," assisted in the other characters by Messrs. Arnold, Phillips, Brand, Harris Eaker, Wennyss, Miss C. Wyette, Mrs. E. Stephens, and other well known members of the drams.

Castle Garden.—The Rouseet family continue to amuse the visiters of this cool and beautiful closation, by their accomplishments in dancing. They appear again to-night, in the beautiful ballet of "Sathaniel," which has been witnessed with the greatest pleasure by the admirers of the terpsichorean art.

Astor Place Ofera House.—Donettl's troupe appearing to-night, in a great variety of their surprising feat. They are really worth seeing, and they keep the audiencian or handler.

again to-might, in a great variety of their surprising feat. They are really worth seeing, and they keep the audience in roars of laughter.

Alegon's Grand Concern promises to be a splendiafish. The house, from present appearances, will be filled in every department. The musical selections as such as will be sure to please the musical dilectant. AMERICAN MUSEUM.—"His Tast Legs." "A Day We Spent." the "Dumb Belle." and "Crimson Crimsa," at the pieces provided for this afternoon and evening at the Museum, the easts of which will embody all the leadly recentres of the company.

Christy's Orana Hosse.—Christy's popular band minstrels amounce another highly entertaining pre-

camme for this evening
Weap's Mississis —This company of Ethiopian delegers offer a fine programme of entertainments for t

Miss Catherine Hayes gave a concert at Detroit . Wednesday night last. The house was well fitted, as the nutience were delighted. After the concert, hi is yes was seen anded at her hotel